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Notice to Tourists.

address will be changed as often as desired.

The Declaration of Independence reads as well to-day as it did 125 years ago.

The American eagle never soared higher than he does to-day, and never cast

century will be celebrated with true American spirit in Porto Rico and in the

Any day in the year is a good day to es existed, but July 4 is rather better than the average day, even for the Philippines

To-day will be an appropriate season to read the Declaration of Independence at display the stars and stripes from the most prominent part of the house.

cracker firing prior to the Fourth was fair- | ple still feared might not stand the test of isfactory. To-day young America can give | important respects the foremost nation on free vent to his patriotism.

Recent disclosures indicate that many persons of sound mind have been "in terned" in the insane hospital without being given an opportunity to disprove the frivolous charges made against them.

The health officers of Chicago say there year from toy-pistol lockjaw, caused by of the Nation as because of

In the way of popular relief the most tax is doing away with the payment of the odd cent on express receipts and telegraph messages. The amount was small, but the

No punishment would be too severe for persons of their liberty under the color of however, whether the law provides adequate punishment for the offense

Fourth of July orators overstepped the and progress of the United States, but of recent years have produced a reality that is beyond the reach of exaggeration.

The case of the Denver ministers who charge after a public reprimand from the well deserved. The incident will give check to sensational preaching in Denver.

During the Philippine war seventy-five commissioned officers and 2,509 enlisted men

If the President ever planned to name a successor to Pension Commissioner Evans, the course pursued by General Sickles and the men behind him, like Corporal Tanner and Kay, has made it impossible for him to do so, since the President cannot appear to be forced to act under threats.

probably amazed to find that the very thing has been going on in this community, and that the guilty actors have had

no higher motive than petty gain. Mr. William E. Curtis has ascertained nage. The wage scale is fixed by the Seaserve the scale they will not get crews. In one respect it is a good thing, since the American ships with higher wages get the

best men for every service. A prominent woman of this city recently charge of their duties. The conclusion was i day, and that never before in the history of

THE DAILY JOURNAL be of indefinite duration. If this theory is government been as widely disseminated in correct it is worth while to inquire whether | the same length of time as they have been the same principle does not apply to other | since the beginning of our war with Spain. public officials who have to deal with de- The principles of the Declaration are as pendent classes or dispense public charity. | vital to-day as they ever were, and are be-Recent developments tend to show that the | ing extended more rapidly than ever be- | THAT IS THE CRY HEARD THROUGHpersons who have been working the insanity inquest business, including some at- | trary notwithstanding. taches of the City Dispensary, have become quite callous to legal as well as moral restrictions and have reached a point where they see nothing in a public office except a "private shap." Their indifference to the moral aspects of the question and the outrage on personal rights involved in sending a sane person to an insane hos-...... 2.00 pital is shocking. This moral callousness is an evil that should be rooted out of every

branch of the public service. The output of American shipyards for the fiscal year was 401,285 tons-the largest tonnage built in any one year since 1854-55, when the era of wooden shipbuilding began to decline. As it is, the carrying capacity of the ships built last year exceeds that of the previous period because 207,000 in the United States should put on an eight-page | tons of this year's building represents fast steel steamers, one of which will do more carrying in a year than a fleet of sailing vessels. Of the ships built 127,000 tons are paper must. In order to receive attention. designed for lake traffic-secured by law

THE NATION'S BIRTHDAY. The first Fourth of July of the twentieth century finds the United States a much greater nation than ever before, and greater than its founders ever dreamed of. When our forefathers celebrated the first Fourth of July of the nineteenth century there were but sixteen States in the Union, their entire population was only 6,000,000. The treaty of 1783 made the Mississippi river the western boundary of the country, and the boldest statesman of the time did not yet imagine that it would ever extend further. Jefferson, who had just been inaugurated President, had not yet Subscribers leaving the city for a period dur- conceived the great Louisiana purchase ing the summer can have the Daily and Sunday | which was to push the western boundary Journal mailed to any address in the United of the country two-thirds of the way across the continent, still leaving it a long way from the Pacific coast. Those who celebrated the first Fourth of July in the belief that they had a goodly heritage, bounded on the west by the Mississippi river, fully half of it yet to be wrested from the Indians, and with a vast, unpeopled continent beyond owned by foreign The first Fourth of July of the twentieth | and unfriendly powers. Now our domain extends to the Pacific and far beyond, the sixteen States have grown to forty-five, the 6,000,000 of people to 76,000,000, with the power and prestige of the Nation increased beyond the wildest dream of the most imag-The period between the first Fourth of July of the nineteenth century and the first one of the twentieth century covers the dewith a Constitution which was still on trial and a government that was based on principles whose vitality the world did not yet The new order prohibiting torpedo and recognize, and which many of our own peotime, into a great world power and in some earth. These facts justify every reasonother of national growth and expansion to

The day is worthy of celebration not so were twenty-nine deaths in that city last | much because it commemorates the birth Fourth of July accidents. The sale of declaration which accompanied the birth, such devices should be prohibited by law. | and which set forth doctrines then for the first time recognized as basic principles of and were foreshadowed as early as May 31 Providence when it was clearly revealed to them, and that they knew how to accept a

But if the principles of the Declaration this aggregate forty-two officers and 1,202 to give them incomparable literary shape enlisted men were regulars. The number | in the immortal paper which, with the Conwounded was 1,000. All things considered- stitution, has become the charter of our climate, hardship and fighting-the loss was | liberties. Although it took seven years of fighting to make the Declaration good, its and from that time to the present it has continued to be recognized by lovers of liberty the world over as the only true and enduring basis of human government. The Constitution of the United States is a much greater paper than the Declaration, but it did not accomplish its specific purpose Persons who have read in novels with more successfully. One is the foundation some incredulity about people being spir- of free government and the other is the ted into insane hospitals on trumped-up superstructure. One formulates the true charges and one-sided proceedings are | theory of liberty and the other puts it into

In the celebration of to-day there will be some outcropping of pessimism. There are and the American character, and who ers. Some of these who get a chance to speak to-day will bewail the alleged decadence of liberty and will declare that the doctrines of the Declaration of Independimperialism and oppression. They forget that the Declaration and the Constitution and that national policies must be adapted | drink mechanically.' to national exigencies. They forget that the framer of the Declaration was himself the first great advocate of national expanwhich she took the ground that prison to be the most admirably adapted for exetc., become hardened by contact with They forget that there never was a time dered morally unfit for the proper dis- for the extension of liberty as it does to-

fore, croakers and pessimists to the con-

LIVING SPIRIT OF THE DECLARA-TION OF INDEPENDENCE.

About a year ago a number of excellent citizens attracted attention by insisting that meetings should be held for reading the Declaration of Independence. They had discovered that it contained a great deal of good and particularly a great deal of good for those who were dealing with the peoples who came under the control of the United States by the treaty with Spain. Months have elapsed since this advice was so vehemently impressed upon the people, but of late we have heard nothing of it Either these citizens discovered that the people knew about the Declaration of Independence, or that it did not contain so much of good as they had assumed, or that people were not disposed to take their advice.

The assumption that the principles laid down in the Declaration of Independence are not observed by the government at the present time will not stand intelligent examination. On the contrary, it will be found that with the passing of years, the principles of the Declaration have had a wider application. "The self-evident truth that all men are created equal and that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," apwas made. Jefferson, the author, had many bondmen, as did several of its signers. Slavery existed in most of the colonies. "All men" embraced only those who were white. But, from that time forward, as the broadened. States began to give freedom to bondmen, but the progress was slow. Indi- edge." ana rejected slavery at the outset, but upon forbade colored men residing within its vote of more than five to one, it must ap-1851, did not consider that negroes were embraced in the "all men" entitled to liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Even whose veins there was a "visible admixture" of negro blood. In several Northern States the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution were resisted, an Indiana Legislature attempting to set aside the ratification of the fifteenth

In the laws of States the spirit of the Declaration has been gradually incorporated since its promulgation. The laws in well-to-do, rather than the masses. Suftrage was restricted, and "all men" embraced only the well-to-do. Gradually, legislation has broadened so as to benefit the many. The public school system, the broadening of suffrage, the abolition of imprisonment for debt, the lien laws in favor of labor, the sanitary provisions for the well-being of people employed in factories, prove conclusively that the principles of the Declaration are reflected in all the laws rethus showing that the spirit of that immortal instrument has infused itself into

The inalienable rights of the Declaration are tacitly reserved to men and women who have come to years of discretion. For minors, they are rights held in abeyance, until a knowledge of what they are. So with the

The little American speakers and editors subject of militarism will neglect to state militarism as practiced in the United

FROM HITHER AND YON.

Her Expectations.

Lawyer-As your husband died intestate, you will, of course, get a third---Widow-Oh. I hope to get my fourth. He was

Local Pride. Visitor-I understand that your lost local mil-

now that we call him the human thermom-

Native-Yep. He's got so many degrees

The Woman of It. One evening Adam was making love to Eve, "Oh, Addie, dear," she sighed, "if I could but convince myself that I am the only woman you

The Canny Folk.

Britain, though.

Travels-The Scotch:

Sport-That so? What was it?

'No," replied the customer, "I am not ill. but I do come within the law, all right, for I

Didn't Apply.

Elder Keepalong (at meeting of church board) desert place and rest awhile," Deacon Ironside-Yes, but you want to visit

them big and wicked cities in Europe. ssigned at Louisville yesterday. Liabilithat the terms of such officials should not the world have the principles of republican ties are \$58,000 and assets nominally \$20,000.

OUT INDIANAPOLIS.

Citizens Generally Deplore the Conditions Recently Brought to the Public Gaze.

INVESTIGATIONS

A JOKE THAT NEARLY LANDED A SANE MAN IN ASYLUM.

Coroner Brayton Advocates a "Trying Out" Institution-Medical Committee to Act.

The "insanity trust" is the theme of conversation in all the down-town business places now, and many expressions of pleasure are heard over the release of John Ross and the investigations that are to be made by the grand jury, Board of Health and jury will take the lead in the investigation, and Prosecutor Ruckelshaus was busy yesterday hunting up affidavits that have been

made in questionable insanity commissions. A question has been raised as to persons plied only to one race when the Declaration | perjuring themselves by making affidavits in insanity commissions when they were not personally and fully advised in the cases. In some instances the persons adjudged insane or acquitted were never seen by those making the affidavit. It is also said by those who are defending the disideas of human rights broadened, the appli- pensary physicians and justices of the cation of the principles of the Declaration | peace that the affidavits are mere "expressions of opinion, to the best of their knowl-

affidavit is made: "The undersigned, citizen of said county, upon oath declares that facts is true and full in all its parts." The affidavit is signed by the witness making the affidavit and a justice of the peace.

The oath the medical attendant signs reads as follows: "Doctor ----, of said county, declares on oath that he has recently been the medical attendant of of said county, alleged to be insane; that the following is a full and careful statement of the medical history and treatment observed and pursued by him in said case.'

QUICKLY FOLLOWED ARREST. Following the oath is space reserved for a description of the case and nature of treatment. In the Dispensary cases in particular many persons have been adjudged insane soon after their arrest for drunkenness or on other charges. It is not exceptional for persons to be arrested for some cause or other at night and to be adjudged insane the next day. Of cases of this sort, and one which gained much notoriety, was that of William B. De Poy, of Irvington, who was arrested one evening under the influence of cocaine and was adjudged insane the next day. He was released by Judge Leathers, of the Superior Court, on a habeas corpus petition, after a dismissa in the Circuit Court, where Judge Allen heard all of the evidence. Since that time De Poy has conducted his business in the same businessiike manner that he did before he was adjudged insane.

The affidavit sworn to by the medical examiners says that they have within five days of the date of the inquest "carefully and personally" examined the defendant, and that their judgment is based upon such examination and the statements of witnesses making the affidavit. The certificate signed by the justice of the peace sets out that witnesses and phy-

sicians in the case were "sworn and gave evidence," and that his judgment upon the testimony and his "personal examination" is that the defendant is or is not insane. The grand jury will begin its investigation as soon as the jail cases are disposed of and the workings of the "insanity trust" will be probed to the bottom. Judge Leathers, when he released John Ross, said that under the present system persons may be "railroaded" to the insane hospital and at the same time the insanity commission might not technically violate the law. He said it was evident that there should be a reformation in the law. This was aside

raised before him was the sanity of Ross. REGULARITY ADMITTED. In the hearing of the Ross case the alleged irregularity of insanity proceedings presided over the commission, John W. Holtzman, his attorney, to place Lockman on the stand. Holtzman replied that the petition charged that the proceedings were irregular and he wanted to present that matter to the court. Hynes said if that was all the plaintiff wanted he would admit that the proceedings were regular. Judge Leathers said if the plaintadmitted that, then there was no use for Lockman's testimony, and the justice

of the peace was dismissed. A case noticeable on the records of insanity commissions is that of Pearl Higgs. She and another woman, living in the same house, were acquitted of charges of insanity by a commission composed of Lockman and Stout twice, one inquest be ing held Jan. 16 and the other Feb. 1. , a week later, a commission composed of the physicians of the City Hospital and justices Lockman and Smock declared Pearl Higgs insane, and she was committed to the Insare Hospital. There were three commissions held on the women in as many weeks, in which the justices received \$4 each for each hearing, and the witnesses and physicians each received fees. The second commission that was held on the woman adjudged her of unsound mind at first, but it is said that members of the Sixth Christian Church raised such a remonstrance that the decision was withdrawn by Justice Lockman

and she was acquitted. THE PAPERS RETURNED. The papers had been made out for her commitment and sent to the Insane Hospital and a message was sent for the officials there to return them. They were returned. members Justice Lockman made a personal investigation and telephoned to George Fate, of the county clerk's office, to change the decision adjudging her insane. He said the woman was certainly insane, but the

church people made such a protest that it fees in the case of William De Poy. Petti- in an advisory capacity, and the district adjudged De Poy of unsound mind was be called. The accused person is entitled held Justice Lockman asked him if he to counsel, to have witnesses for the destated that he would rather have a clear stand in Judge Allen's court, when the or an officer of the law. habeas corpus proceedings for De Poy's release were first held. Pettijohn stated that he did not consider De Poy of unsound mind. He said he thought De Poy was not in his right mind at the time he saw him: that he was suffering from the effects of cocaine, but after he recovered he considered him perfectly sane. He said he refused to make affidavit that De Poy was

HOW A JOKE WAS PLAYED.

It Came Near Landing a Sane Man in

An insanity commission story was told yesterday by Casper Kreisgen, of the firm -I believe, brethren, that a preacher ought to of S. C. Dark & Co., architects in the Lomhave a vacation every summer, and I base that | bard Block, which is apropos at this time belief on Mark vi. 31: "Come ye apart into a owing to the light being thrown on the mode of conducting inquests in this city. Mr. Kreisgen has a cousin who, he claims, To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal Indianapoils. Two inquests have been held | sanity trust" episode has been lost the on him and each time the commission de- | merits and claims in this connection of a cided that he was not insane. Kreisgen

and others were anxious to have him the prevention of such abuses of power and after two attempts to have the man | been revealed, and established for the adjudged insane Kreisgen told his troubles to "Bob" Metzger, a South Side poll-

Metzger, as the story goes, told Kreisgen he could arrange the matter to have his cousin declared insane and said he would see a justice of the peace and tell him the called to Justice Lockman's office he believed that a great care would be lifted of Dr. John Kolmer, just removed from off him and his relatives who had been Capitol avenue and Fourteenth street to exercised over the condition of Braun. Metzger, however, went to Lockman and | Alabama and Michigan streets. instead of telling him that Braun was the man he sald that Kreisgen was a lunatic crazy on the question of having his cousin that he wanted him adjudged insane. Lockman sat behind his desk and eved Kreisgen with a look of pity, evidently feeling worried that it would be necessary for him to send such a robust man to the asylum. Lockman did not question Kreisgen very thoroughly, but had his constable telephone for Justice Stout, two doctors, po-

Metzger sat by and chuckled with glee, but when he heard that Justice Stout and other witnesses had been sent for he went down stairs and met Justice Stout, telling him the joke that was being played. They went upstairs to Justice Lockman's office and Lockman, it is claimed, was anxious to go on with the inquest. Justice Stout called Lockman into a rear room and told him the true state of affairs. Then Lockman was angry and Kreisgen was released without having been declared in-

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S ATTITUDE. Marion County Medical Society. The grand Investigation Should Be Made of Per-

sons Confined in Asylums. secured the release of Lillian Parks, Tuesday evening. He gave out a statement yesterday, in which he said that rigid investigations should be made of the cases of persons that have been sent to the insane asylum from Indianapolis during the past few months. He said: "Only two cases have been investigated, and in each of those the patient has been released and declared of sound mind. If the investigations had not been started the two patients set at liberty would be in there yet and would have remained there no telling how long." The State officers have been aroused by the disclosures concerning the alleged "insanity Following is the oath upon which the trust," and through their efforts in cooperation with Attorney General Taylor, arrangements have been made with Dr. Edenharter to conduct careful investigations of the cases of Indianapolis people in

> Taylor recalls an opinion given by himself to A. D. Sleeper, of Fowler, more than a year ago, in which he showed that justices of the peace and attending phy sicians in insanity inquests are entitled to no compensation except the per diem allowed by law. This rule, if adhered to, would, it is thought, remove a strong temptation to "trump up" insanity charges against people.

CORONER BRAYTON'S VIEW.

He Advocates an Institution for Those

Charged with Insanity. "This insanity inquest trouble is not new." said Dr. A. W. Brayton, coroner, yesterday afternoon. "The judicial committee of the Marion County Medical Society discussed it some time ago and Dr ng of the State Medical Society at South Bend. The young men at the Dispensary cient wages. They take every perquisite they can get. Of course, it is not right that they should do what they are charged with doing, but it is natural

"Another phase of this matter is that there ought to be a change in the method of handling persons charged with insanity A man whose brain is off is in the same class with a man whose liver is off. The orain is a tissue just as the other organs of the body are. It should not be an everasting stigma on a man that he once has had trouble with his brain. There ought to be some kind of an institution where persons charged with insanity can be kept until it is sure that they are insane or until their temporary trouble passes away. When a man once has been in the insane hospital the public holds it against him all

MEDICAL SOCIETY COMMITTEE.

It Will Begin Dispensary Investiga-

tion Next Week Dr. F. C. Ferguson, chairman of the committee appointed by the Marion County Medical Society to investigate the City Dispensary, said, yesterday, that he probably would not call a meeting of the committee

from the decision in the case as the point "At our first meeting," he said, "we will decide on the plan of our investigation. As yet the members of the committee have not talked of the matter at all." It seems that the physicians regard the 'insanity inquest trust' investigation of the City Dispensary as an excellent opportunity to look into other affairs of the Dispensary that they are interested in. They say that the internes have been neglecting patients that are not able to pay for servces and attending persons that are able

Dispensary before it makes a report Another Peculiar Case.

to pay. The medical society's committee

will investigate all the workings of the

"Now that this insanity matter is being the Dispensary physicians and Justices was mentally unsound and ordered him sent to the asylum. When the officers went to the house after him they made inquiry of a neighbor, who, through mistake, pointed out the wrong brother-a perfectly sane man. The officers nabbed him, and despite his protestations, carried him off to the asylum. It was three days before his friends could get him out."

INSANITY LAWS.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Provisions of California Statute Authorizing Lunacy Commissions.

The present discussion of the insanity laws of this State suggests that a brief might be of interest. The writer had the opportunity, during several years of residence in California, of taking part in the When the protest was made by the church | administration of the insanity laws, and regards the law of California as an improvement in many ways over the Indiana of the two States is that in California the two justices are replaced by the judge of have any words with Dr. Christian over | State insanity commissioners, are present john says that when the commission that attorney examines the witnesses who may tijohn says he refused, and at the time experts. Any one may file the information land, O." The trial is a quasi criminal procedure, and every safeguard is thrown around the

accused. The judge who finally decides the case is learned in the law and accustomed to weighing evidence. The medical members of the commission are selected for their special proficiency in insanity cases. Above all, the necessary publicity of a trial operates for the benefit of the supposedly insane person. Only one case of wrongful committance ever came to the a yellow journal who deliberately simulated insanity.

Such a law, with the amendments necessary to fit it to the Indiana judicial system, which differs in some respects from that of California, would doubtless be an mprovement over the present, without being any more expensive FLETCHER GARDNER, M. D. Bloomington, Ind., July 3.

A Neglected Haven of Refuge.

young institution specially designed for

committed to the asylum for treatment and squandering of public money as have amelioration of the condition of just such cases as the trust has been operating on. Its corporators, directors and officers include many of the best known and most influential citizens of this city and State. Those living may be judged by those dead, Benjamin Harrison, Claude Matcircumstances. Kreisgen felt much re- thews, M. J. Osgood, J. F. Pratt and H. C. lieved, and in a short time when he was Long. I refer to the Union State Hospital, under the entirely capable superintendency

more commodious quarters on the corner of Its articles of association declare that one of its objects is "to furnish medical and should be declared insane, as he was | and surgical treatment to * * * especially persons suffering from nervous or sent to the asylum. Metzger told no one | mental diseases or afflictions." It is to act of the joke. He accompanied Kreisgen to as an intermediary between the public and Lockman's office and heard Kreisgen tell the legal insane asylum, often avolding an the justice how crazy his cousin was and actual commitment for insanity, and the exposure and stigma inseparable therewith: often allowing complete recovery in mile cases in a short time, and a proper disposition of all others, and at a great financial and physical saving, with less notoriety, and "where the poor are to have its privileges and help without cost." And yet, with all its advantages and fitness and licemen and other witnesses necessary to the great need for it, the institution has been practically neglected.

Persons afflicted with a mild mental disease are as much entitled to care in a general hospital as is any other class of sick. and how much more so in an institution so original and inclusive as the one mentioned. But it is the fashion to place them on a par with animals, and thus attach a stigma to their public commitment. The expose of the "insanity trust ought to go further and interest the general public in a reform along the line of the abolition of the jail treatment of the mildly insane. It is only along such lines, following the examples of Hahnemann, Pinel and Tuke, that we can hope to cut down the unnecessarily enormous population of our jails (yelept hospitals) for the insane. The general public is really more interested in the matter than may seem on the urface. Charles Reade, in his "Very

Attorney General Taylor has not dropped | Hard Cash." shows how easy it was to out of the insanity investigation since he fill madhouses in England, and recent local events make true the words Shakspeare puts i.i Ophelia's mouth: "We know what we are, but know not what we may be. and it makes no difference how mentally strong we may be, or think we may be, for, as Seneca says: "There is no great genius without a tincture of madness." Indeed, no satisfactory definition of what constitutes insanity has yet been written. and it is still as true as when Dryden

> "Great wits are sure to madness near al-And thin partitions do their bounds divide.' W. B. CLARKE, M. D. Indianapolis, July 3.

BETHANY PROGRAMME.

The Assembly Grounds Will Open on

An elaborate programme has been arranged for this year's outing at Bethany Park. The opening day of the eighteenth assembly will be held July 26. Throughout the entire series of meetings the committee gious speakers in the State present and address the campers. All branches of church work will be discussed. Missionary work, Y. P. S. C. E. and ministerial associations will be reviewed by the committee. Another by the committee is that twentieth century music will be furnished. The music this year will be in charge of Prof. W. E. M. Hackleman, assisted by Miss Pearl Perin and several other well-known singers. Meetings each day, except on the opening lay, will commence at 6:30 o'clock and continue until 8:30 p. m. Children's

day, July 27, promises to be one of the big days of the year. On that day all Sunday school children under fourteen years of age will be admitted to the grounds free. Prof. John L. Brandt will give a series of lectures in the Tabernacle on the grounds for which an extra charge will The Central Passenger Association has granted one-half fare for those who will ttend the assembly Following is the daily programme for the

Friday, July 26-Opening day. Saturday, 27-Children's day. Sunday, 28-Assembly day, Monday, 29-Y. P. S. C. E. day. Tuesday, 20-Y. P. S. C. E. day. Wednesday, 31-Assembly day Thursday, Aug. 1-C. W. B. M. day, Friday, 2-C. W. B. M. day. Saturday, 3-Temperance day, Sunday, 4-Assembly day. Monday, 5-Sunday school day, Tuesday, 6-Sunday school day. Wednesday, 7-Educational day. Thursday, 8-Home Mission day,

Sunday, 11-Assembly day, Monday, 12-Closing day. CAPITAL STOCK REDUCED.

Friday, 9-Ministerial day,

Saturday, 10-Assembly day.

Action of a Big Local Concern-Com-

panies Incorporated. The National Automobile and Electric Company, of this city, notified the secretary of state, yesterday, that it had decided, at a directors' meeting, held March 21, to reduce its capital stock from \$250,000 to \$100-

The Covington Gas, Oil and Coal Company, with a capital of \$2,000, will prospect for gas, coal and oil and sink and operate gas and oil wells and mine for coal. The directors are Mont Boord, William W. Layton, James L. Allen, jr., Michael Mayer, jr., George W. Diffenderfer, George W. Williams and James W. Furnish. The Frankfort Fuel Company incorpo-

rated yesterday with a capital of \$3,000, to | is only intended to pull the wool over the deal in coal, wood and other articles of eyes of the people by making them believe known physician last evening, "I recall a tors are Ledru R. Kramer, Dudley D. Langton and Oliver J. Fatzinger. The Evansville Elevator and Storage Company, capitalized at \$30,000, will handle grain, hay, seeds, merchandise and all kinds of personal property. The officers and directors are: President, William H. Small;

secretary and treasury, Morris L. Johnson, and Samuel Vickery. Under the foreign incorporation law, yesterday, the Jung Brewing Company, of Cincinnati, O., filed articles stating that \$50,000 of its \$1,000,000 capital is represented in Indiana. Its resident agent is John L. Dennerline, of Aurora.

The American Sewer Pipe Company, incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, also filed articles. Its total capitalization is \$1,794,700, of which \$177,152.27 is repre-

sented in this State. The resident agent is

J. O. Freeman, of Brazil, Ind. FIXING OF INDIANA DAY.

Exposition Officials Disappoint Governor Durbin.

Indiana day at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo has not been fixed yet. A few days ago Governor Durbin wrote Director General Buchanan, of the exposition. stating that he would like to have the 12th of September set apart as "Indiana day." When the Governor received a telegram from the directors general yesterday he the District Court. Two physicians, whose that his wish had been gratified. The tele-Dr. Pettijohn, jr., says that he did not | credentials have been approved by the | gram stated, however, "in accordance with the desire expressed in your letter, Sept. 11 has been designated as Indiana day at the The Governor ejaculated "O pshaw, that won't do at all. The big parade of the National Encampment of the would swear that De Poy was insane. Pet- | fense called, either as to the facts or as | Grand Army comes on the 11th at Cleve-The exposition officials have but in practice it is usually done by a designated Sept. 12 as "Polish day," so that conscience than a fee. On the witness | member of the family, the family physician | the matter of fixing Indiana day will have to be gone all over again.

Will Have Fine Offices.

"We are going to have the finest offices

in Indianapolis when that building is finished," said Wilbur S. Wynn, secretary and actuary of the State Life Insurance Company, last night, as he stood in the entrance of the Denison Hotel looking at writer's knowledge-that of a reporter for the new Claypool building in process of and Pennsylvania streets. Mr. Wynn said the State Life has leased all but a very small portion of the sixth floor of the new uilding, and expects to remove all of its offices on the 15th of October. He said the loor will be partitioned off and fitted up in accordance with plans drawn by officers of the company, and that the offices will be arranged in the most convenient method imaginable. There will be one large room on the east side, to be occupied exclusively by the bookkeeping and policy-writing de partment of the company. On the west side a similar apartment will be used by the agency department. The rooms of the ofcomfortable style.

DEMAND ON ELECTION COMMISSION. ERS FOR SUPPLIES.

Chairman Logsdon, of Republican City Committee, Made it While Commission Was in Session.

MANDAMUS SUIT MONDAY

IT WILL BE BROUGHT IF SUPPLIES ARE STILL WITHHELD.

Contract Awarded for 5,300 Ballots for Special Election-McGregor Meeting-Political Notes.

The Republicans made the first move yesterday in their plans to test the legality of the action of the City Council in appointing election inspectors for the special election to be held in the Fifteenth ward and for the general city election to be held in

A meeting of the election commissioners was held at the city clerk's office yesterday afternoon for the purpose of organization, and the Republican city committee, being apprised of what was going on, decided that the opportunity was too good to be

Chairman Logsdon hastily drew up a formal demand requesting that the board of election commissioners turn over to the inspectors elected by the City Council for the special election to be held in the Fifteenth ward all of the election supplies to be used in such election. Secretary Muir lost no time in getting over to the clerk's office, arriving just after the board had rganized by electing John H. Spence (Dem.) president and City Clerk Geckler (Dem.) secretary, Merrill Moores, the Republican member of the commission, being

Mr. Muir formally read the demand to the board and then sat down to await developments. For a while both Mr. Spence and Mr. Geckler seemed nonplused. Mr. Moores, who was in on the game, seemed to enjoy their discomfiture, but said nothing, as it was not his move. Finally Mr. Geckler awoke from his trance and moved that the demand which Chairman Logsdon had made on the part of the inspectors be laid on the table. Mr. Spence voted with him and the motion was carried. It was then decided to hold another meeting next Monday afternoon and definitely settle the

matter one way or the other. A MANDAMUS SUIT. If the commission refuses to turn over the supplies to the Republican inspectors a commission persists in laying the demand of the Republican inspectors on the table such action will be taken as an equivalent to a refusal to comply with the demand that the Democrats will attempt to postpone the matter, as they profess to be as anxious to have it settled as the Republicans, and it is very probable that at the next meeting, which is to be held Monday afternoon, the Democratic members of the commission will refuse to comply with the de-

mand of Chairman Logsdon in order that the matter may be taken into court on a mandamus proceeding Notwithstanding the fact that an ordinance has been passed by the Council authorizing the use of voting machines in the special election to be held in the Fifteenth ward, the election commission yesterday awarded to the Sentinel Printing Company a contract for the printing of 5,300 tickets to be used in the election. Mr. Moores, a member of the commission, said that the election law made no provision for doing away with the printed ballots, and it was deemed essential to have them on hand in case something occurred that the

voting could not be carried on with the If one of the machines would break the voting would have to be completed by ballot. The purchase of the ballots means that little, if any, expense will be saved to the city by the use of the voting ma-

ONE OF TAGGART'S TRICKS.

Reason Why Other Democrats Are

Being Sidetracked. Republicans are laughing at the statean afternoon paper yesterday, to the effect that Mayor Taggart would be renominated despite the fact that he did not desire the office for another term, Such talk, they say,

that Taggart is being forced to run against his will. The Republicans point to the fact that every other available candidate that has been announced for the Democratic nomicharge that it is the shrewd mind of Mayor laggart that is engineering the whole thing. They argue that if no other candidate can be found to accept the nomination the Democratic party will be compelled to nominate Taggart, which is just what the wily mayor wants. The Republicans also point to the fact that those who are loudest in their demand that Taggart shall be renominated are those who, at the present time, are holding one of his appointments or have done so in the past. Mr. Fanning said to a Journal reporter last night, that he believed Mayor Taggart would undoubtedly be renominated, notwithstanding the fact that he did not want the office for another term. When asked if Mayor Taggart was apprised of the fact that he would be forced to accept the nomination, Mr. Fanning smiled, but emphatically denied the soft impeachment. "I believe that any Democrat can be elected this time," said Mr. Fanning, "but think that Taggart would be at least two thousand votes stronger than any other man in the party. The people want him again, and I

sincerely believe he will be renominated." Company of Concession, and A M'GREGOR MEETING.

The Work Is Begun on a Precinct

A number of the friends of John Mc-Gregor, candidate for the Republican nomination for mayor, met at the South Side Republican Club last night and definitely decided to complete a precinct organization for their candidate within the next few days. After the meeting Mr. McGregor exwould be perfected within five days, and added that in all probability it would be the equal in strength of any political organization ever organized in this city. There were less than fifteen at the meeting last night, but Mr. McGregor said all were present that had received invitations with the exception of two, and the absent ones had called up over the telephone to explain their nonappearance at the meeting.

O. P. Morton Club Meeting.

ing on the evening of July 17, at which time all candidates, prospective candidates and their friends are invited to be pres-The occasion will be one at which ent. the issues of the city campaign will be

W. H. Cott a Candidate.

William H. Cott, who resides at 2222 East New York street, will be a candidate for ficers of the company will front on the at large. He is a master plumber and has north and will be furnished in the most the indersement of the Republicans of the